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BOOK & JOB PRINTING
Executed with neatness and despatch.

POETRY.

The Rising Monument.

BY HANNAH F. GOULD.

Rise in thy solemn grandeur, calm and slow,
As well befits thy purpose and thy place.
Great Speaker! rise not suddenly, to show
The earth forever sacred at thy base.

Strong as the rocky frame-work of the globe,
Proportioned fair, in altitude sublime,
With freedom's glory round thee as a robe,
Rise gently—then defy the power of time.

To future ages, from thy lofty site,
Speak in thy mighty eloquence, and tell
That where thou art, on Bunker's hallowed height,
Our WARREN and his gallant brethren fell.

Say, it was here the vital current flowed,
Purpling the turf, amid the mortal strife
For man's great birthright, from the breasts that glow'd
With love of country more than love of life.

Thou hast the growth of blood, that, gushing warm
From patriot bosoms, set their spirits free.
All who behold, shall venerate thy form,
And bow before thy genius—LIBERTY.

Here fell the hero and his brave compeers,
Who fought and died to break a people's chain.
The place is sacred to Columbia's tears
Poured o'er the victims for a nation slain.

Yet from her starry brow a glory streams,
Turning to gems those holy drops of grief,
As after evening showers, the morn's clear beams
Show diamonds hung on grass, and flower and leaf.

Upright and firm, as were the patriot souls
That from thy native spot arose to God,
Stand thou and hold, long as our planet rolls,
This last high place by freedom's martyrs trod.

Let thy majestic shadow walk the ground,
Calm as the sun, and constant as his light;
And by the moon, amid the dews be found
The sentinel who guards it through the night.

And may the air around thee ever be
To heaven-born Liberty as vital breath;
But, like the breeze that sweeps the Upas tree,
To Bondage and Oppression, certain death!

A beauteous prospect spreads for thy survey!
City, and dome, and spire look up to thee.
The solemn forest and the mountains grey,
Stand distant to salute thy majesty.

And ocean, in his numbers deep and strong,
While the bright shore beneath thy ken he laves,
Will sing to thee an everlasting song
Of freedom, with his never conquered waves.

Rise, then, and stand unshaken till the skies
Above thee are about to pass away.
But, when the dead around thee are to rise,
Melt in the burning splendors of the day!

For then will HE, "whose right it is to reign"—
Who hath on earth a kingdom pure to save,
Come with his angels, calling up the slain
To freedom, and annihilate the grave.

FOREIGN.

From the Southwestern Sentinel.

EVIDENCES OF THE
Character of the present political Contest.

Whig policy first shows itself at Harrisburg. The favorite of the party rejected, and the non-committal candidate put forward. No declaration of principles made at Harrisburg. The example followed by the Whigs all over the Union. Same policy pursued by the Whig papers. Difficulties of this plan of operations. Overcaution in regard to the Presidential Candidate. Incredible blunders of the Confidential Committee. Harrison's former opinions regarding a U. S. Bank. The game that is played with the Abolitionists. Harrison spoken of not as a man, but as a candidate. Danger of electing as President one who follows bad advice.

I propose to furnish you proof, that the present great political contest is, on the part of the whig leaders, not fairly conducted; that they hold back the true questions at issue; that despairing, as it would seem, to convince the reason of the people, and to induce them deliberately to approve the policy of the whig party, they seek by every means in their power to avoid committal on important points; and to amuse and distract public attention from these to a thousand other matters, either trifling in themselves, or having little or nothing to do with the question before us.

Let us begin at the beginning; that is, with the Harrisburg Convention.

General Harrisson was the nominee. And for what reason? Was it because he was considered a man of more talent than Daniel Webster or Henry Clay? Certainly not; every one knows, that he is much inferior in talents to those great statesmen. Was it because he is a greater favorite with the whig party than Henry Clay? Certainly not. No one denies that Mr. Clay is the

Oxford Democrat

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first choice of two thirds—of three fourths—of the whig party. Why, then, was a man of inferior talent to Henry Clay, and less popular with his own party, preferred by that party as a candidate for President? For one reason only, as the Whigs themselves will not deny, *because they thought it would be easier to elect General Harrison than to elect Henry Clay.*

Now, *why* is it easier? Because, with Henry Clay as a candidate, the Whigs would have been compelled to fight the battle fairly; to come out from among the bushes; to make it a contest of *principles*, rather than of men. Every man knows Henry Clay's opinions. He is the advocate of a National Bank. He wishes the Government to regulate the currency. He is a friend of Banks in general, and of Bank-chartering. He is not a hard money man. He favors an extensive system of internal improvement.—He approves a high tariff. In a word, he is an uncompromising, plain-spoken, thorough-going Whig. No man can mistake his political principles, or conceal them. He has spoken out boldly against Jackson and all his measures. He has denounced the Abolitionists. In short, had he been a candidate, the non-committal game could not have been played at all.

If the American people in their hearts approved Whig principles, no man could defeat Henry as candidate for the Presidency. And, had there been any chance of success except by the non-committal game no one but Henry Clay would have been the choice of the Harrisburg Convention. When they nominated General Harrison, every experienced politician understood the move at once. *The non-committal flag was hoisted.*—The man was put forward; the principles were held back. The question was made to be, not whether the whigs should get into power, and their principles prevail in the national councils, but whether the "hero of Tippecanoe" should take possession of the "white house."

Talent, therefore, was set aside. Personal preferences were mortified. Henry Clay, the plain-spoken, was passed by; and Gen. Harrison, the uncommitted, was put forth.

Thus the cautious game began; and in the same spirit have the Whigs played it ever since.

The great opposition party assembled at Harrisburg gave to the world no address, no resolutions, no declarations of their principles. Was not this strange? No. It was like every thing else they have done. It was the beginning of the bush-fighting. The whig convention throughout the country took the hint; and with very few exceptions, they were as silent in regard to principles as the Harrisburg delegates. They had noise and show and excitement; music to please, banners to amuse, spectacles to tickle the fancy. But as for putting pen to paper, that they took good care to avoid. It might embarrass and commit them.

The Whig papers, too, followed shrewdly enough in the same lead. They could not, indeed, like the Harrisburg Convention, say nothing. But they did the next thing to it; they resolved to say nothing to the point. The U. S. Bank—*the great question*—their darling measure and true object—was a dangerous subject to touch upon; so they let it rest. The banks and exclusive bank-chartering were becoming unpopular; so they said little about them. Internal Improvements, here in Indiana, were even more ticklish ground yet. These and similar subjects were not available, and therefore, were for the most part, passed by and hushed up; and the Whig editors cast about for something else to talk of and fill their columns and get up an excitement about; for the old stories of defalcations and leg-treasury, and even the Cuba bloodhounds, were getting worn out, and were hardly worth hawking about any longer. The Whigs were in a manner, compelled to raise something new; and something new they did raise, in good sooth; they raised the cry of log cabins and hard cider, mingled with lamentations over Gen. Harrison's poverty, and loud shouts for his military fame.—What these cries had to do with the great questions of national policy which divide the United States, and must soon be decided for good or for evil, these newspaper editors did think it necessary to explian.

There were two difficulties in carrying out this ingenious Whig plan of the present political campaign. The first was, that the American people, on whom these tricks were played, though they may be carried away for a time by idle cries, and empty shows, never stray long from the paths of reason and reflection. Their sober second thought, as was justly said of them by one who knew them well, their President, is seldom wrong and always efficient. The second was, that in a large party like that of the Whigs, united by no one common sentiment except opposition to the administration, some blunderers will, now and then, forget themselves, and as the phrase is, "let the cat out the bag."

This happened by over caution in regard to General Harrison himself. After they had got over the Harrisburg convention without an address, and the various State and lesser Conventions had taken the hint and kept prudently silent, it only remained to see to it that General Harrison did not commit himself and his party.

To effect this object, soon after the Harrisburg convention had adjourned, three gentlemen of the Whig party, D. Gwynne, J. C. Wright, and O. M. Spencer, were either chosen by General Harrison himself, or else constituted themselves, a *Confidential Committee*, to make replies for General Harrison, to such enquiries as the people have been in the habit of putting to every candidate for the Presidency.

When this committee was appointed, or appointed themselves, we cannot exactly determine; but they replied to a letter of enquiry addressed to Gen. Harrison by some of the most respectable citizens of North Carolina, dated Wadesboro', Dec. 28, 1839. Their reply to these gentlemen was almost identically the same as that afterwards sent to the Oswego association.

Now, if this committee had merely said, that they were requested by Gen. Harrison, who had not time to reply to all letters addressed to him, to do this in his name; and that Gen. Harrison referred all enquiries to his former letters on these subjects (specifying them,) the thing would not indeed have looked well; but at last it might, with some shadow of plausibility, have been defended.

But, with a degree of blundering honesty very much out of character with the plan of the Whig campaign, they said a good deal more. They expressly called themselves Gen. Harrison's "Confidential Committee." Then they said to enquirers:—

"If the policy observed by the committee should not meet your approbation, *you will attribute the error rather to us and his immediate advisers*, than to General Harrison. That policy is, to make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position."

This was most imprudently barefaced; and it is truly strange that men of common sense should not have seen and felt the effect it was sure to produce on a Republican people. They say plainly and without evasion:

"That the policy of our party is, that our candidate *shall not*, during this canvass, *express his political sentiments to his fellow citizens.* If you do not like this policy—if you think it improper or unrepublican—blame us who gave the advice, and not Gen. Harrison, who took it."

Without going over to monarcial England, where the rule is, *"The king can do no wrong; the ministers only are to blame,"* it would be difficult to match such a sentiment as that. Who can seriously believe, that the American people will select for their President a man, who *will first receive from a foolish committee bad advice, and then allow them to take the blame on themselves when he follows?*

But if even that was not plain enough, this blundering Committee show their hands more imprudently still. They say:

"The Committee are strenghened in regard to the propriety of this policy, that no new issue be made to the public, from the consideration that the National Covention *deemed it impolitic at the then crisis to publish any general declaration of the views of the Great Opposition Party*; and certainly *the policy at the present times remains unaltered.*"

This only was wanted to expose to us the whole plan of battle. The Harrisburgh Convenvention (so the Committee reminds us) thought it impolite to tell the people what the views of the Whig party were. General Harrison was to follow up the same policy, and to say nothing about the views of his party either. His committee advised him to this course, and he aggreed to it.

In all seriousness, in all candor, I ask the honest portion of the Whig party to say, what other interpretation but the above, they CAN put upon the express words of the Confidental Committee.

Of course, some sort of excuse must be made for saying nothing. The excuse is:

"The General's views in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day *have heretofore been given to the public* fully and explicitly; and those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of very general interest, have undergone no change."

Let us see whether this is a good reason for silence or a mere excuse. The chief questions asked of General Harrison were his opinions in regard to a U. S. Bank and in regard to the receipt and reference of Abolition petitions.

What has General Harrison ever told us in regard to the subject?

First as regards a U. S. Bank, his letters to Sherrod Williams, dated May 1, 1836, to which we are always referred, says:

"The question then for me to answer, is, whether under the circumstances you state, if elected to the office of President, I would sign an act to charter another Bank. I answer I would, if it were clearly ascertained that the puble interest in relation to the collection and disbursment of the revenue would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor. I think, however, *the experiment should be fairly tried*, to ascertain whether the financinal affairs of the Government cannot be as well carried on without the aid of a National Bank. If it is not *necessary* for that purpose, *it does not appear to me that one can be constitutionally chartered.*—There is no construction which I can give the Constitution which would authorise it on the ground of affording facilities for commerce. The measure, if adopted, must have for its object the *carrying into effect* (facilitating at least the exercise of) *some one of the powers positively granted to the Federal Government.*"

This is what General Harrison "has heretofore given to the public" in regard to a United States Bank. He says he considers such a Bank unconstitutional, unless it be *necessary* to carry on the fiscal affairs of the Government. Very good. He says further, that *the experiment of doing without one should be fairly tried.* Very proper and very true. This General Harrison said in 1836. What does he say in 1840. Nothing. This leaves us entirely in the dark.

For observe, in 1836, the United States Bank charter expired. General Harrison wished the experiment fairly tried of doing without one.—Has it been fairly tried yet? If so, has it succeeded or failed? General Harrison leaves us to guess out that. Or, is he willing the Independent Treasury Bill should pass, so that the experiment might really be fairly tried? We cannot tell. He will not inform us. He leaves us to grope about in absolute uncertainty. We may *imagine* almost any thing we please about his opinions. We may imagine that General Harrison now, in 1840, thinks that the experiment has been tried, and has failed. Or, we may imagine, that he is candid enough to admit, that until the Independent Treasury Bill, with its various checks and guards for safe-keeping of the public money, has been passed and has been in operation for a year or two, the experiment of doing without a United States Bank has *not* been fairly tried. But this is all imagination. We know nothing about it. We can know nothing about. The Confidental Committee has declared:

"The policy is, that General Harrison make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye."

And the result of this policy is, that, at this moment, the Whig candidate for the Presidency *has declined to express an opinion on the very first and greatest and most important measure* which now divides the contending parties. There is no other political question on which the People of the United States feel so deep an interest as this of the United States Bank; and yet one of their candidates for the office of Chief Magistrate led by bad advisers, refuses to commit himself either on one side or the other. And these bad advisers, after thus stepping in between the people and the Presidential candidate, and inducing that candidate to remain silent when respectfully asked his political opinions, turn round to the people and tell them, that though the Whig candate, conforming to the policy of his party, will not answer one of their questions, yet they hope "their friends every where will receive the nomination of General Harrison with *something akin to generous confidence!*"

If General Harrison were an angel of light, and yet put himself into the hands of such advisers as that, they would blast his prospects forever to the chair of Chief Magistrate of a free and Independent people.

The most singular part of the whole affair is, how the Committee could ever have expected, by so shallow a pretence, to mislead the people.—They say General Harrison cannot reply to the "almost innumerable calls" for his opinions.—Very well. But could not he reply to ONE, and cause that one to be published? Has he not leisure for that? Yes, he has, of course. But then "*the policy is*, to make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye." Then why make the excuse about the innumerable calls, when they had resolved from the first, not to suffer General Harrison to reply even to one of them?

They will not even allow him to put forth his present opinions on abolition. The question of the receipt and reference of abolition petitions is a new question within these four years; General Harrison *never replied to it*; and his Confidental Committee say he shall not now. Is it wonderful that various surmises in regard to General Harrison's real sentiments on abolition should have got afloat? Who is to blame for it but the Confidental Committee? One word from his pen would have settled the question at once; but that one word the Committee forbade to be written.

What must we conclude from all this? Is it possible, indeed, that General Harrison is not at heart an Abolitionist. But I do believe, and every man may clearly see, that General Harrison, or rather his friends, have resolved, by silence and a non-committal policy, to gain the entire abolition vote of the United States, if they can. This is one portion of the Whig campaign plan, concocted at Harrisburg.

In all this I intend, and have expressed, nothing personal or offensive towards General Harrison. He is, I say it with respect, an old man, and has often fought for his country. In his various battles, I have no reason to doubt that he did his best; and with regard to his military skill, I offer no opinion, being unversed in such matters, not even holding the commission of Captain of militia. That the same party who once declared that "war, pestilence and famine" were all preferable to the rule of a military chieftain, should now exalt their candidate to the skies, as the greatest and bravest of all modern warriors, is only another proof that they seek to work on the sympathies of the people, instead of addressing their reason: and that their fixed plan is, to divert public attention from the true points at issue.

If, then, I have spoken freely of General Harrison's recent course of action, it is because he is the Presidential candidate, whose public doings are public property. Personally, I see little fairness in attaching blame to him. At his age—now that he has reached the limit of three score years and ten, promised as the ordinary term of man's life, it should excite neither surprise nor animadverson, that he gives way to bad advisers, and suffers them to mismange his affairs, and prejudice his good name. This is but a small objection to General Harrison as a man; but is it not a most weighty objection to him as a President. Others are managing for him now; will not others manage for him at the white house, if he ever reaches it? He is unworthily advised at this moment, and he follows the advice. Who shall assure us that the same unworthy advice may not follow him into the cabinet? It is evident that the personal character of General Harrison, be it what it will, is no security for his public acts. His very friends can only defend him now by casting the blame on those whom he permits to determine his course of policy.

That policy—the policy of General Harrison's advisers and of the leaders of his party—I have shown to be, in the strongest sense of the term, NON-COMMITTAL. It is the policy which shrinks from the reason of the people, and appeals loudly to their fancy and their passions.—It is a dangerous policy, unless the mind of the people awake to perceive it.

Once fairly disclosed and distinguished, it loses its power. Therefore it is the duty of the honest politician to expose it. This I have ventured to do, without favor or party prejudice. In doing so, I have said much which has been already said by others. But truth will bear the repetition.

I venture to ask, even of the candid Whigs, a dispassionate perusal of these articles. If true they are worth the perusal. If erroneous, I should be sincerely glad to see their error pointed out.

R. D. O.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Magician.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.
More of the Dark "Reign of Terror."

While Col. Frazer, of Lancaster, was addressing the Democratic meeting in the court house at Lebanon, on Saturday evening last, some vile Federal miscreant threw a large stone into the back window, which was evidently aimed at the *head* of the speaker, and came within a few inches of doing its intended execution. The speaker however stood unhurt as well as undismayed amidst the missiles of the enemy, and proceeded in the fearless and honest discharge of his duty; acquiring renewed vigor from the fiendish attempts of the Federalists *upon his life!* Here, fellow Democrats, you have a renewed manifestation of the odious principles which characterise the Federal party. They are the same now as they were in 1799 and 1800, when Democratic editors were dragged by a hireling soldiery into the market houses and publicly HORSE-WHIPPED, for daring to utter a syllable against the damning outrages of Federalism. Should Harrison succeed to the Presidency, his first act would doubtless be to recommend the REVIVAL of John Adams' GAG LAW, and thus "SHUT UP the mouths of the COMMON PEOPLE," a matter which he publicly defended in the year 1800. If these things be done in the *green* tree, what will not be done in the *dry!* DEMOCRATS! AROUSE!! Behold the danger you are in of losing your liberties, if you will permit such men

to gain the reigns of government, and AROUSE, each and every one of you to a sense of duty, before it is too late! The time *may* come when the wicked aspirations of one of their wicked leaders, that "the ROOFS of the Democrats might be committed to the FLAMES and their FLESH to the EAGLES," may go into fulfilment!! Arouse, then, one and all, and *defend your LIBERTIES!!* DEFEND YOUR COUNTRY!!! DEFEND YOURSELVES!!!!

From the Eastern Argus.

The Object of Federalism.

The present condition of the Country, marks, it seems to us, one of those crises which sometimes occur in the progress of a nation, when its destinies become balanced, as it were, on the movements of an hour. The policy which the sagacious mind of Hamilton early fastened on the country—the policy of exclusive privileges—banking under national authority—a funded debt as a political machine—in a word, the attempt to reduce the great mass to a condition of unceasing toil for the benefit of a few, has now run its career. It has gone as far as it *can* go, without an undisguised infringment on equal rights, and a fundamental change in the popular character of our institutions. Henceforth, if Federalism is to prevail—the consummation of its policy will be an essential rescinding of the constitution—and the establishment of an aristocracy, to be succeeded at no distant day by an elective, if not hereditary monarchy.

Hitherto a large debt, growing out of two wars, has occasioned an excessive tariff so laid as to foster one branch of industry at the expense of the rest. The whole people, as *consumers* have been taxed for the benefit of a few. Rich manufacturing corporations have been fostered at the expense of humble, independent and individual industry Still the payment of the national debt was the proper object for the revenue raised, though the measure was perverted into an unjust system of bounties and penalties—an incubus on the springs of national prosperity, and a fruitful source of heart burning and controversy. When the debt was paid of—a law was passed gradually reducing the Tariff, and it reaches its lowest point in 1841.

Upon what pretext now can Federalists advocate a HIGH TARIFF? We have no foreign or domestic debt to be paid. The expenses of Government do not requir it. There is no object on which such a revenue can be constitutionally expended. Still the Federalists clamor for a HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF. Their candidate is undoubtedly pledged to it. They must claim it, then, on the naked principle of a right to levy taxes on the whole people for the benefit of a few. Is not this ARISTOCRACY? Is not this in fact "A RESCINDING OF THE CONSTITUTION,"—a revolution as fundamental as if our Republican Government had been overthrown by force and an oligarchy established in its stead.

Again—The proceeds of a high tariff, besides discharging the national debt, were expended in making roads, canals, &c—for the benefit of one section of the country at the expense of the rest. With the reduction of the revenue, these expenditures have essentially ceased. Federalism, however, clamors for their restoration. General Harrison is known to be favorable to that policy on the most extravagant scale. Upon what principle but ARISTOCRACY, could such a party be based, and how clearly must it be advocated on that ground alone—when taxes are levied solely to build up manufacturing monopolies, and to construct roads and canals in favored sections! Would not this be revolutionizing the Government from a Republican to an Oligarcy?

Again—A large debt for the Government to manage, and the means to be provided for its liquidation, Federalism made a pretext for a privileged corporation, chartered by Congress, under the name of a United States Bank. It was essentially a money-making, political monopoly, utterly destructive of equal rights—corrupting public morals, and armed with a ruinous control over the industry of the country and a just distribution of profits. There is now no public debt to manage. The experience of the last few years has demonstrated that neither the freedom nor industry of the citizen—neither the purity nor safety of the Government, can coexist with a monopoly that has proved faithless to its obligations, warred with its creators, and wreaked its vengence on the people. The Government does not need its aid in managing its fiscal concerns.

The ever glorious fourth of July 1840, ushered to the world the SECOND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, in the shape of a law—solemnly DIVORCING THE PEOPLE'S TREASURY FROM THE GRASP OF MONOPOLY AND BANKING. But Federalism clamors still for a National Bank, in hopes to obtain one by the election of General Harrison. Upon what pretence can it claim to establish such an institution, but upon the aristocratic principle alone, of conferring chartered rights and privileges on a few at the expense of the many—vesting in a few favored stockholders, one of the highest attributes of sovereignty—empowering a monopoly to tax year by year, for half a century or more, the people of the United States more heavily than would be required to defray the ordinary expenses of their Government—putting the profits of industry and value of property under its absolute control, and placing in its vaults the public revenue, which it has already long used for its own profit and to put down the men the people had elected to office? Would not this be *revolution?* An *Oligarchy* supplanting our free and equal institutions?

It is then perceived, that all the *old* pretexts of Federalism have now ceased. If it prevails it must be on its naked odious principles. It cannot allege a public debt as a ground for a National Bank—for we have no such debt—nor as a Regulator of the Currency, because it has proved impotant and worse than impotent in that respect. It cannot allege the necessity of a large revenue, and assert that in levying taxes it ought to discriminate so as to foster American industry by extravagant duties—because the public debt being paid, no such necessity exists. It cannot claim the right to divert the revenue to sectional works, because no revenue exists for that purpose. If it clamors for a *High Protective Tariff*, as it does, it must claim the right to tax Commerce and other branches of industry to build up Manufacturing monopolies! If it clamors for *Sectional Public Works*, as it does, it must boldly claim it, then, on the ground that *it is right* to tax one section of the country for the benefit of others. If it clamors for a Bank, as it does, it must claim it to be right to confer immeasurable, exclusive, chartered privileges on a few, at the expense of the whole people.

ARISTOCRACY, Federal Aristocracy, is in the field, fighting for the possession of the Government. General Harrison, the Black Cockade protege of John Adams, bears up the Standard, in this crusade against the rights of the people. All the disappointed and factious ruined politicians, and men of desperate fortunes, who raise to the surface in times of excitement, have banded together under this flag. They avow no principles, because the real objects of their struggle are so odious and aristocratic, such an outrage on equal rights, that their announcement would at once array nine-tenths of the whole people against them. They struggle with the desperation of drowning men. They fight with the ferocity of famished wolves, for the plunder of the public Treasury. And shall they not be driven back? We solemnly invoke the PEOPLE TO AROUSE, and look this enemy in the face—CONCERT, ORGANISE, and prepare to meet him AT THE POLLS! Let the interval between this and the election, be employed in perfecting and extending our Organization! Bring out our full strength, and the victory will be ours.

HANCOCK.

From the Boston Statesmen.

England and the United States.

The extract below from the Liverpool Standard sufficiently explains the grounds of the unparalleled efforts made by the British capitalists and manufactures to influence the pending elections in this country. If our own manufacturers are determined to play out the game of their English rivals, and our men of property are willing to devote all their energies to destroy the security of their estates in order to give the speculators another chance at obtaining them, we shall doubtless perceive, in certain localities, the effect of their influence as clearly as in the late Maine election. Unfortunately, men who are infatuated derive no benefit from experience. The result must rest with the cool headed, clear sighted and industrious portions of the community. Upon them *hard cider* enthusiasm loses its potency.

We learn from the papers brought home by the Great Western, that there is very little probability that the President of the United States will acquiesce in the report of the commissioners who are lately employed by the British Government in the investigation of the affairs of the disputed boundary, which report was taken out by the President. Fresh difficulties are likely to arise before this vexatious question can be satisfactorily arranged. There is every disposition on the part of the inhabitants of the northern States to take advantage of this question as the ground of an open rupture with Great Britain. Canada has been long the object of American cupidity. The democratic party in the United States are prepared to hazard a war at any moment for the sake of obtaining possession of the adjoining provinces belonging to Great Britain. This feeling is openly expressed by the great mass of the working classes. It is true that the mercantile and monied classes are anxious to cultivate amicable relations with this country. Self-interest renders peace and good will the most desirable policy to these classes. But as they constitute, numerically speaking, but a very small part of the population of the United States, there is reason for apprehending that serious impediments will intervene before the boundary question can be finally set at rest. We do not fear any active opposition from Mr. Van Buren and the Government; but we do fear the consequences which may possibly arise from the coercion of the *loco focos*, or extreme democrats.

At present Great Britain exercises a powerful influence over the social, political, and fiscal affairs of the United States. The dependence of the planters in the south, and the commercial men in the north, upon the British market, necessarily superinduces a desire for peace on their part, while it gives this country a large amount of control over the public decisions of those bodies. The ultra-republicans of the States do not relish this control. They see that it interposes a barrier against the working out of their democratical principles. They are, therefore, anxious for a rupture; and we feel convinced that the commencement of hostilities between this country and any of the continental powers would be signal for a movement it would be difficult to speculate upon. The gross misgovernment of the Canadas by the Whigs had sadly crippled the power of Great Britain on the American continent. Whatever may be the issue of the present dispute, it is the imperative duty of the Government of this country not to yield a single inch of a territory to which we now appear to have the most indisputable title. *Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 6, 1840.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR ELECTORS.

JONATHAN P. ROGERS, of Bangor.
JOB PRINCE, of Turner.
CORNELIUS HOLLAND, of Canton.
SOLOMON STROUT, of Limington.
EZEKIEL CHASE, of Atkinson.
JOHN B. NEALEY, of Monroe.
EDWARD FULLER, of Readfield.
JACOB SOMES, of Mt. Desert.
JOSEPH BERRY, of Georgetown.
OTIS C. GROSS, of New Gloucester.

☞The real friends of liberty should not suffer the contemptible exhibitions of log cabins, hard cider, Coon skins and the like, to blind their eyes to the true character of whiggery. Look at the men who are fighting hardest against the present Administration. Where was Daniel Webster during the late war with Great Britain?—Refusing to vote for appropriations to feed and clothe our patriotic Soldiers while battling for their country's rights! Where is he now?—Just returned from England, determined to make one more desperate effort to overthrow the Democracy of this country. Where are Leverett Saltonstall and the rest of the getters up and members of the odious Hartford Convention?—All, who survive, without a single exception, with the hard cider party, endeavoring to defeat the election of Mr. Van Buren. Where is Benjamin Watkins Leigh, who maintains that no man who labors with his hands should take part in the affairs of Government? We last heard of him at Bunker Hill, having left his home in Virginia to join Webster, Saltonstall & Co. in their efforts to cheat and cajole the people into a surrender of their liberty and independence. Where is the infamous band of murderers and assassins, who took the life of the noble Cilley? Aye, where are *they?* In the front ranks of federal whiggery, panting for the spoils.

The people of this country are a sensible and reflecting people. Let them think of these things.

☞The unfairness of the Federalists in continuing to charge the Democratic party with being in favor of a "standing army," the reduction of wages, &c. &c., notwithstanding the prompt and oft reiterated denial of the latter, is aptly illustrated by the anecdote of the Doctor and the two Irishmen. While on their way to this country, one of the Irishmen was struck down by a fit, and was pronounced by the Doctor to be dead. The ship's company had collected around and were about to throw him into the sea, when he suddenly revived and begged in the name of St. Patrick that they would spare his life. Highly indignant at his presumption, his companion, addressing him, said he, *"Hould your noise Pat! do you think you know better than the Docther?"*

So with the Federalists, they will neither allow the Republicans to speak for themselves, nor believe them when they do speak The operation of the banks, together with the everlasting Federal cry of "hard times," "ruin," and "distress," has more effect in reducing wages than every thing else put together.

The whigs oppose the Independent Treasury because they say its effect will be to "make the rich richer and the poor poorer." This is to cheat the laboring and poorer classes into the belief that the whigs are their exclusive friends.—If this objection to the Independent Treasury were founded in truth, is there a poor man in the country who believes that the whigs would oppose it? Does not that party possess far the greater proportion of the wealth of the country. There can be no doubt of it. Is it reasonable, then, to suppose they would not favor a measure which would put money into their own pockets? No; the fact is, the Independent Treasury is exclusively calculated to benefit the workingman by securing to him a just reward for his labor. If it would make the rich richer, the whigs would be the last ones to oppose it.

ELECTION RETURNS.—The last Augusta Age says:—"With the corrections and additions, made in most instances on the authority of letters from the towns themselves, Governor Fairfield now leads 109 votes, and is in all probability re-elected by the people."

For the Oxford Democrat.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 1, 1840.

MR. EDITOR:—Business at the Capitol goes on with a good degree of rapidity, and *most* seem determined to effect, honorably to themselves and usefully to the State, the important object for which they are convened, and notwithstanding the recklessness of Federal politicians I believe they will be able to effect it. It is amusing, and yet, to the reflecting, almost fearful, to see the insolence of the Federal members at the present time. It proves most clearly, that they are not only the inheritors of the blood of their tory fathers, but, that they are the true representatives of their obnoxous principles. The prospect of momentary power, even in this State, has stripped from them the covering of the sheep and exposed the very *wolf*, and, although they are as yet kept at bay, they are evidently aching and longing for the time to come when they can wreak their direful vengeance upon the Democratic party.

A little occurrence happened here a day or two since, which was a most perfect exponent of their love for the people, and of their *consistency* as a party. A Bill was introduced for the purpose of giving unincorporated places the privilege of being organized, and of voting at home, instead of forcing them to go from twenty to one hundred miles for the purpose of exercising the right of suffrage. A Bill in perfect accordance with the Constitution, and as every *Democrat* will say, clearly right, for they have ever gone for the extension of the right of suffrage, and for placing within the pale of the poor man, and the pioneer of the forest, each and every of the political rights which are or can be possessed by the rich. But what was the course pursued by *that party*, who have all along been crying that *they* are the *friends* of the poor man—that to their party should be attached, from interest and principle, the pioneer, the *dweller* in *Log Cabins*, and all that class of noble hearted men who are willing to breast the storms and hardships of life, and by labour performed by their own hands convert the forest into fields, and build for themselves and their families a habitation, a home comfortable and happy. But what, I say, was their course. They opposed that Bill to a man. They gave it their most deadly hostility. They even went so far as to ridicule the man who goes with his axe upon his shoulder to clear away the forest. The leader of their party in the House—no less a man than a Rep. to Congress, elect—denounced the man who introduced the Bill as a "*blackguard*," and declared "he would *treat him as such whenever he met him.*" Another, and a man who is a *candidate* for the Speaker's Chair in the next House, declared it was *usurpation* upon the rights of those who had taxes to pay, and called upon his "*Whig*" friends, if the "*Locos*" persisted in such an obnoxous measure, to leave their seats, and thereby prevent a quorum. But what was the result of this opposition, not *daring* to vote against the measure, (hoping thereby to impose upon the Democrats living in these unincorporated places,) they tacitly submitted and let the Bill pass, and that too, after they had violently opposed it for a long time in a heated debate.—I would that every Democrat in the State could have heard that debate; if so, they would spurn the political principles of that party from them as a thing most deadly and poisonous. I would they could but realize that that party is now practising upon the unwary the vilest tricks of chicanery and deception—that they are a party of *violence*, frightening and intimidating all that can be operated upon in that way—that they are a party *basely* corrupt, buying the votes of such men as they can operate upon in that way, thereby corrupting the elective franchise, setting at nought a principle dearer than any other to freemen, in short subverting every principle upon which our Government was founded. Those things considered, will not the Democracy of this State *awake* to their interest—will they not contem such men and such measures—will they not as one man rally around the ballot-box in Nov. and show to the State, the country, and the world, that they are freemen, possessing *uncompromising hostility* to *Federal men*, and *Federal doctrines*.

Yours, &c. TROILUS.

A MAN DROWNED.—We perceive by the Massachusetts papers, that Mr. Greenfield D. Coburn, said to be from Sumner, in this State, lost his life by drowning, a few nights since. He was walking on the Railroad and when he arrived at the bridge, which crosses the canal at the junction of the Boston and Nashua Roads, he found the gate, which is closed nights, shut. His companion, who is also from Sumner, says that he then jumped over the railing, intending to leap upon the bank of the Nashua Road, but failed to reach it, and fell into the water. The alarm was immediately given by the man who was with him, but the body was not recovered until this morning, when it was taken from the water. There was a bruise upon one of Mr. Coburn's temples, indicating that he was injured in the fall. Mr. C. was about twenty years of age.—*Eastern Argus.*

From the Boston Morning Post—*Extra.*

The identity of the old Hartford Convention Federalists with the modern Whig Harrison party, carefully illustrated by living specimens, and dedicated to the young men of the Union.

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN JOHN ADAMS AND THOMAS JEFFRSON IN 1804.

Where were the supporters of Harrison then?

The Federalists in Massachusetts were so eager to defeat Thomas Jefferson, that they violently changed the mode of choosing Electors from Districts to a general ticket. This roused the Republicans, and the whole Electoral ticket was carried by the people for Jefferson, by a majority of 3533. It was the largest vote that had ever been given in Massachusetts, then including Maine.

Major Benjamin Russel, editor of the Centinel, said:

"The state of our national affairs, and the activity of the partizans on both sides, has given an extraordinary activity to the election. It has been emphatically a struggle whether Massachusetts would consent to become a colony of Virginia, or a free and independent State."

At that period, the supporters of Jefferson called their party Republican, but they were universally nicknamed Democrats by the Federalists, as a term of reproach. The Centinel thus announced the result of the choice of the Jefferson electoral ticket:

"The whole number of votes was 55,000.—The highest on the Democratic list has 29,310 votes. The lowest on the Federal ticket, 25,126. The general result may be thus stated: For the Federal ticket, 25,777; for the Democratic ticket, 29,310; odds, 3533."

The following extracts from the Boston Centinel of that day, will show the lines between the two parties, and the bitterness of the then Massachusetts Fedralists (now Whigs) against Jefferson Democracy and Virginia:

"If Massachusetts is doomed to become a satellite of Virginia, no fault can rest on old Suffold."

"The result of the Electoral choice in this State (for Jefferson) will not materially lessen the faith of any genuine Federalist in the ultimate triumph of the principles of the Constitution, as administered by Washington and *Adams*."

"'Tis not in mortals to command success.
They can deserve it."

Before the election, the Centinel called for a rally of its party under the name of "the true Republican Federalists, from 1788 to 1804."

Of the Democratic Electors in Massachusetts it said: "They are all pledged to vote for Jefferson and Clinton," and added:

"The white Virginians of the North dare no more deviate from their pledge to vote for Jefferson, than the black Virginians dare disobey the orders of their drivers."

Again the Centinel said:

"The Democrats continue to profane the name of Washington by opposing it to that of John Adams and associating it with that of Jefferson."

This is pretty conclusive as to what was meant by Federalist and Democrat in those days. Let us see, then, where the leaders are now. Mr. Alden Bradford is now a Harrison Whig; he was Governor Strong's Secretary in the time of the war.

In 1804, Massachusetts, including Maine, gave 19 Electoral votes.

Where were the men who were identified in that contest between Jefferson and Adams thirty-six years ago? And where are the survivors now?

Of the Democratic ticket, of which James Sullivan and Elbridge Gerry were the head, not one is living. Like the immortal signers of the Declaration, all have gone to their long homes.

Of the Federal, John Adams, ticket, but two are known to be living, viz: Ebenezer Mattoon of Amherst, and Samuel S. Wilde of Hallowell.

And who is Ebenezer Mattoon? He was a John Adams elector in 1804; voted for the Hartford Convention in 1812; a "peace party" General in 1814, and a hard cider Whig in 1840.—Verily, he is where he ever has been and ever means to be.

The other survivor of the John Adams ticket is the Honorable Samuel S. Wilde. We speak only of his political life; as a Judge, he is learned and venerable. Where has he been? In 1814, he was one of Gov. Caleb Strong's Council, and sanctioned the refusal of that enemy of the Union to call out the Militia as required by the President (Madison.)

On the 18th of October, 1814, he was chosen a member of the Hartford Convention, and sat in secret conclave in that treasonable body.

He is now a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a Whig or "Harrison Democrat,"—one of Webster's associates under the "significant banner." He, too, is where he has ever been and ever means to be.

This was the beginning of the two parties, Federal and Democratic

Such is the identity of the old "Federal Republican" and the new "Whig Republican," or "Democratic Whig" party.

But let us return to the war and the Hartford Convention, and see where the present associates of Mr. Webster, in holding up their "standard bearer," then were.

The war was declared in 1812. We all know where Mr. Webster was then, and his motto says, "I am where I ever have been and ever mean to be."

How was the Declaration received in Mass., and where are the men now?

Hon. Samuel Putnam, of Salem, then a member of the Massachusetts House, offered a Resolve (June 2d, 1812, before war was declared) deprecating the measure, and reported a strong memorial to Congress against it, which passed, 406 to 249. The memorial was disclaimed by the Republicans of that day, as humiliating to us, and meanly submissive to Great Britain.

Of those who voted for this protest, we have ascertained that thirty-nine are now living, and of these, all but one man are active Whig associates of Daniel Webster in supporting Harrison as the standard bearer of Federalism!

We will give the names of the most prominent:

Samuel Putnam,	David Wilder,
Benj. Russell,	Benj. Whitman,
Isaac P. Davis,	Charles Jackson,
Wm. H. Sumner,	Dan'l Messinger,
Lynde Walter,	Lemuel Shaw,
James Savage,	Joseph Tilden,
Dudley L. Pickman,	John Pickering,
Thomas Greanleaf,	Minot Thayer,
Barnabas Hedge,	Nahum Mitchell,
Wm. Baylies,	Samuel Crocker,
Horatio Leonard,	James Crowell,
Joseph Bowman,	Edmund Dwight,
Ebenezer Mattoon,	Ephraim Hastings,
Thomas Longley.	

There are others of lesser note, but these will suffice as a sample of the whole.

Not a man who signed the anti-war protest, except one, is now living, who ever voted any thing but the modern Whig ticket. How well they fulfil the motto of the "significant banner" of the Boston Delegation at Baltimore:

"We are where we ever have been and ever mean to be."

This was just before the war. Now let us go into the war.

Seth Sprague, of Duxbury, (now a veteran Democrat), was a State Senator in 1813, and on his motion, Jan. 29th, the Senate, then Democratic, (with Marcus Morton, now Governor, its Clerk) voted to build a 74 gun ship, provision it, and present it to the United States to support the war. This order was reported against in the House by Charles Jackson, (the ex-Judge and Harrison Elector above named), and defeated, 310 to 159.

Of the 13 Senators, still living, who voted against the above, there are

Solomon Strong,	Silas Holman,
Daniel A. White,	John Willis,
Peter C. Brooks,	Harrison G. Otis.

All Harrison Whigs!

MEETING IN FANUIEL HALL AGAINST THE WAR.

July 15, 1812, a great meeting was held in Fanuiel Hall, which denounced the war and vilified James Madison. The most prominent actors in the meeting were Daniel Sargeant, Harrison Gray Otis, and Josiah Quincy. They are now living; two in Boston and one in Cambridge; and are zealously contributing to elect General Harrison. Two of them recently furnished means toward erecting the Log Cabin in Charles street, in their Ward.

FEDERAL MEETING IN MIDDLESEX.

July 15, 1812, a meeting in Middlesex county denounced the war. Of the most prominent actors in that meeting, four are now living. All ardent Whigs, viz:

Samuel S. P. Fay, Judge of Probate.
Nathaniel Austin, Agent Warren Bridge
Rev. Mr. Ripley, Concord.
Isaac Fiske, Register of Probate.

REBEL CONVENTION IN BOSTON.

This was held August 6, 1812. Col. Sumner was Secretary. Among the Delegates, those now living, are

Charles Jackson,	Artemas Ward,
William Parsons,	Warren Dutton,
Benjamin Gorham.	Now all Harrisonites.—Leverett Salstonstall, member of Congress, was also a Delegate.

WORCESTER CONVENTION AGAINST THE WAR.

In August, 1812, a violent Federal Convention met in Worcester county. Francis Blake, a rabid Federalist, was at its head. He drew up a Declaration, in caricature imitation of the Declaration of Independence, of a highly treasonable character, calling on the people to withdraw all voluntary aid from the Government.

This Convention had 80 members. Of these, 20 are now living; all Harrison Whigs, viz:

Elijah Burbank,	Nathaniel P. Denny,
Nathaniel Chandler,	Rufus Bullock,
Wm. Drury,	Samuel Read,
Nathan Howe,	Philip Delano,
Solomon Strong,	William Crawford,
Aaron Tufts,	James Draper,
Aaron White,	Nathaniel Crocker,
Braddock Livermore,	Daniel Tenney,
Artemas Bullard,	Jona. Leland,
Jonas Kendall,	Salem Towne.

Where were the Hartford Convention leaders, and where are they now?

In his speech at Alexandria, June 11, 1840, Daniel Webster, who appointed Gen. Harrison his "standard bearer," exclaimed:

"Fellow citizens, we must not stop or falter in our opposition to the Administration, till our lost prosperity is restored!"

When the Federal Massachusetts Legislature assembled to oppose the war, preliminary to the Hartford Convention, Benj. Russell exclaimed in the Centinel:

"All the branches contain majorities of the friends of peace, and whatever can be done to restore their country to its lost prosperity, will be attempted."—*Boston Centinel, May 16th.*

The Federal measures to restore lost prosperity in 1814, was the Hartford Convention. The Whig measure to do the same in 1840, is to restore the lost influence of the Hartford Convention men, by means of the Harrisburg Convention, under Harrison and Hard Cider.

LIST OF THE SURVIVORS WHO VOTED FOR THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

In the Massachusetts Senate, October 8, 1814, Harrison Gray Otis reported the Bill for the Hartford Convention, which was carried, 22 to 12. Its principal advocates were Messrs. Gray, Quincy, and White; all now Whigs. Of those who voted for it, there are now living—

Josiah Quincy, President of Harvard University,

Harrison Gray Otis,	Thomas H. Perkins,

Daniel Sargent, of Boston.

Essex County.

Samuel Putnam, Judge S. Court,
Daniel A. White, Judge of Probate,
Caleb Foote, Whig editor—Salem Gazette.

Worcester County.

Silas Bolton—holds an office under a Whig Governor.

Hamilton & Franklin Counties.

Samuel Lathrop,	Samuel C. Allen.

Bristol County

Samuel Crocker.

Plymouth County.

Wilkes Wood, Judge of Probate.

Of the above 11 survivors, out of the 22 who voted for the Hartford Convention, in the Senate, all but one are decided whigs. Mr. Allen is now a Democrat. All the rest are

'Where they ever have been and ever mean to be.'

SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

In the House, the yeas were 260—nays, 90. For Maine, 41 yeas, 21 nays; for Massachusetts proper, 219 yeas, and 60 nays. Those belonging to Massachusetts, who voted for the Hartford Convention are as follows, viz:

Boston.

Jonathan Hunnewell,	Stephen Codman,
Benj. Russell,	Benj. Whitman,
Wm. H. Sumner,	Benj. Weld, of Me.,
Oliver Keating,	Daniel Messinger,
Wm. Harris,	Geo. G. Lee,
Lynde Walter,	Lemuel Shaw,
Thomas Barry,	Richard Sullivan,
Benj. Gorham,	Wm. Sturgis.

Essex County.

Dudley L. Pickman,	Benj. Hawks,
Elisha Mack,	John Glen King,

Leverett Salstonstall, Whig member of Congress, restorer of patriot Presidents, designated by John Q. Adams as just such a "monarchist as Jona. Jackson, one of the Essex Junto, was"! [Mr. Salstonstall must still be a Federalist or a very bad man, for he says, "A Federalist, turned Democrat, is the worst of all politicians."]

Robert Emery,	E. H. Derby,
Nathan Felton,	Sylvester Osborn,
Joseph Farley,	James Appleton,
Jonathan Kimball,	Thomas Gage,
Josiah Little,	Jonathan Gage,
Isaac Adams,	Parker Spafford,
Timothy Osgood,	David Howe.

Middlesex County.

Joseph Hurd,	John Soley,
Wm. Hilliard,	Royal Makepeace,
Dudley Hall,	Isaac Fiske,
Abner Wheeler,	Timothy Wakefield,
Luther Lawrence.	

Norfolk County.

Thomas Greenleaf, Justice of Peace.

Plymouth County.

Barnabas Hedge,	Benj. Bromhall,
Nathaniel M. Davis.	

Bristol County.

Jonathan Ingalls,	John Gilmore,
Isaac Hodges,	Daniel Anthony,
Apollos Toby,	Joseph E. Reed,
Abner Brownell,	Jirek Swift,
J. Williams.	

Barnstable County.

James Crowell,	Josiah Whitman.

Worcester County.

James Draper,	Daniel Carpenter,
Samuel Read,	Jonathan Wheeler,
Wm. Cleaveland,	Stephen P. Gardner,
Samuel Sawyer,	Thos. H. Blood,
David Davis,	Joseph Bowman.

Hampshire County.

Asahel Birge,	John Dixon,
David Smith,	Simeon Strong,
Noah Webster.	

Hampden County.

Calvin Burt,	Alpheus Converse,
Alanson Knox,	Asahel Wright.

Franklin County.

Wm. Wells,	Thomas Longley,
Enos Smith.	

Berkshire County.

Henry Hubbard.

☞ Eighty-five members of the House, who voted for the Hartford Convention, now living, (except three just deceased), and of these, all but two are known members of the whig party, and supporters of Harrison.

Adding the eleven surviving Senators, and the six surviving members of the Hartford Convention, who were not of the Legislature of 1814, and of this aggregate of 99 survivors, all but three are modern Whigs and Harrisonites.

Of the 69 Massachusetts members, who voted against the Hartford Convention, but 12 survive. Of these, 8 are still Democrats; one unknown, and but three are Harrison Whigs, viz:

Lincoln, of Worcester.
Gurney, of Boston.
Fish, of Falmouth.

SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

The Massachusetts Legislature chose Delegates to the Convention, October 18, 1814. The Federalists cast 215 votes,—the Republicans all refusing to act in this treasonable proceeding.

The survivors of the Massachusetts Delegates are

Hon. S. S. Wilde,	Harrison Gray Otis,
Wm. Prescott,	Hodijah Baylies,
Daniel Waldo,	Stephen Longfellow,
Joseph Lyman,	Thomas H. Perkins.

Of Governor Strong's Council, who advised the Hartford Convention, two only survive; both whigs, viz:

Nahum Mitchell,	Benjamin Pickman.

The only known survivors of the Hartford Convention, out of Massachusetts, are correctly ascertained to be

Calvin Goddard and Roger M. Sherman, of Connecticut;

Benjamin Hazard, of Rhode Island;

Josiah Dunham, a supernumerary from Vermont.

They are all Harrison whigs!

Here are 105 of the direct Hartford Convention school, now prominent whigs and *Democrats, (?)* as is pretended, of the Jefferson school! Add to these other survivors who supported Legislative measures to get up, or approve, that convention, 17 in number, and the prominent men in the primary conventions, still living, 18 in number, and it gives an aggregate of **one hundred and forty-seven** men of that school—nearly all in Massachusetts—who are the principal advisers and actors in the efforts to restore the days of the Black Cockade; and, in the language of their Expounder, Daniel Webster, have made Wm. H. Harrison their "Standard bearer."

To these men, the prominent Whig Counsellors in Massachusetts, General Wilson says, is owing the nomination of General Harrison!—Massachusetts did it, and if the whig party of Mass. directed the movement, who doubts that it is what Judge Hopkinton of Pennsylvania described, viz: *The old Federal party striving again to get into power!*

Mr. Editor,—Here are facts and figures to identify the present Whig Harrison party with the old Hartford Convention party. Facts which are proved by dates and names,—facts which are taken from records as perfect as human records can be. The Whig party have been challenged to prove this record and statement of facts to be false; but they are dumb. They do not, and cannot, put forth a syllable in contradiction to this statement. With what kind of grace, then, can they denounce the Democratic, as the old Federal party, when the Harrison party itself contains all, or nearly all, the original seeds of Federalism? Does it not look like bare-faced impudence? like bold and unscrupulous denunciation?

Treason and opposition to the General Government, under Madison, were the objects of the Hartford Convention. It was a bold and unprecedented effort of a few States to resist the majority,—it was a tremendous effort to sever this Union; or, if it had not that object in view, it had that tendency. Else why did the name of Federalist bring such deep and lasting disgrace? Federalist, in the time of old John Adams, was a name which many of the best men in this country wore. It was synonymous with Democrat and Democratic Republican. What sunk the name in disgrace? It was nothing less than the Hartford Convention, which, containing, as it did, the greater part of the John Adams supporters, and the opposers of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, identified the Federal party of '98, with the anti-war, or Federal, party of 1812. At this time the name of Federalist became contemptible, and was considered by the people as synoymous with rebel or traitor.—And where now are these Traitors? Look at the record, and you will find that out of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN MEN NOW LIVING, WHO SUPPORTED, GOT UP, AND APPROVED THE HARTFORD CONVENTION, *ALL ARE NOW* PROMINENT *WHIGS* AND *HARRISON* MEN!! Verily, are not the old Federal party, in assuming the name of "Democratic Whig," "Stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in"?

B. T. H.

DISGRACEFUL.

To that party which claims "all the religion" we commend the following facts as worthy of their attentive consideration. The Jackson Democrat, of Washington, Indiana, says, "the Tippecanoe delegation from that place on SUNDAY, paraded in the streets, with banners, flags, trumpets and horsemen, preparatory for a start on that day for the *massacre* ground at Tippecanoe."

The Sentinel, printed at Evansville, Indiana, says, "the *pious* delegation from Terre-Haute, returned the next SUNDAY, and paraded the streets of that town amid the roar of *artillery*, and the beating of *drums*. Some of the delegates amused themselves on board the boats, on that day, by *card playing*. So much for those who boast of possessing "all the religion."—*Magician.*

Gentlemen Whigs!—We have a word or two to say to you. Keep cool—keep good natured. If you are to be successful, you can afford to be pleasant—if you are to be beaten, it will not help the matter to fret about it.—You have fought three battles handsomely, viz: in North Carolina, Vermont, and Maine—the democrats have done the same in Alabama, Illinois, and Missouri. Now, let us go into the smoke like men—each with a manly cause as becomes a man—not with churlishness of children. That the democrats will flog you most unmercifully before the contest is ended, we are confident; but you have discovered a spirit in your cause that deserves consideration, and we wish to make your final and eternal downfall as easy as possible; therefore, do not bite your own noses off, in your joy at success, or despair at defeat.—*Statesman.*

ALL OVER THE COUNTRY the democrats are rallying with a firmness and zeal that betokens a glorious victory in November. The triumphs of the whigs in one or two States will only arouse them to action, and induce them to bring a force into the field that will overwhelm their opponents. When the *grand contest* comes on, the hard cider tapsters will be obliged to stand back for the real people. The sham hero will be stripped of his trappings, and the country relieved from a mummery which is disgracing its character and demoralizing its citizens.

Gen. Harrison's opinion of a National Bank—as set forth in the State Address of the whigs of Virginia:—"As to the Bank, his unqualified declaration, that it was unconstitutional, is before you, and THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE THAT HE IS IN FAVOR OF A BANK IN ANY FORM, for he is assuredly opposed to a Government Bank." What do the Bank whigs of New England think of this? Do they so interpret the mystic oracles of the committee?

Democrats! in cities and towns, prepare for action! The enemy is pressing hotly upon us, and if we would preserve our rights, we must be vigilant. See that your committees are full, and above all, that means are taken to ensure the attendance of every democratic voter at the polls on the day of election.—*Statesman.*

☞ The Boston Courier, wants to know what town in Oxford County it is, where a lot of Federal votes was found in the Ballot Box, at the late election. The Courier shall have the name of the town, and all the facts in the case, in a few days, from an authentic source.—*Eastern Argus.*

MARRIED.

In Minot, Mr. James S. Nash to Miss Mary Ann Keith.

In Weld, Mr. Peter C. Thomas, of Byron, to Miss Mary S. Sanborn.

DIED.

In Minot, 9th inst., Mrs. Hannah Reynolds, aged 34.
In Dixfield, Sept. 8, Humphrey M. Eaton, aged 41.
In Fairfield, 22d inst. Mrs. Mary E. Merrill, aged 40.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of

BUTTERFIELD & SMALL,

and have purchased the Stock and taken the stands recently occupied by Butterfield & Washburn and Geo. Small, Nos. 1 & 2, Norton's Buildings, Congress street, where they will keep a good assortment of

W. I. Goods & Groceries,

at Wholesale and Retail, at the *lowest* market prices, for Cash or approved credit,—also, all kinds of *Country Produce and Lumber* taken in exchange for Goods.

ISAAC BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN M. SMALL.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of BUTTERFIELD & WASHBURN, are requested to call on me at the old stand, to have the same adjusted, as I have purchased all Notes and Accounts of the late firm.

ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.

Portland, Sept. 14, 1840. tf 7

SYNOPSIS OF THE
BRANDRETHIAN METHOD
OF
CURING DISEASE,
FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING;
(ALL ENDING IN THE SAME EFFECT—i. e. *PRODUCING IMPURE BLOOD AND FLUIDS,*)
WITH ONE, AND
ONLY ONE MEDICINE.

The capability of which has been fully proved, beyond the power of malignity, envy, or malice to gainsay.

Firstly.—PAIN cannot exist but from *CORRUPT HUMORS* being seated in the identical part where the pain is experienced. These corrupt humors, when in sufficient quantity to overpower the principle of *life*, are the *positive cause of death*

It is a solemn truth, that corruption terminates the existence of all created beings; the importance of its speedy removal from the body, when by any cause it has accumulated, *is therefore* self-evident; not only *health*, but *EXISTENCE* being absolutely endangered by its presence.

Let us then acknowledge that the only sure means of preventing and curing disease, is the speedy removal of corrupt humors from the body. *Disease* being only another name for *corruption*, and corruption, or corrupt humors, being indentified in all cases *as impurity of blood.*

Secondly.—PURGATIVE MEDICINE, when resorted to in season, that is, while there is sufficient vitality remaining in the system, will remove the corruption; thus the blood is purified; thus chronic infirmities and premature death are prevented: thus, those whose lives are of the utmost importance to their country and families, are often saved.

The importance of this discovery of curing disease, after ages will do justice to. Dr. Benjamin Brandreth will not then be styled an "ignorant pretender." But that will please nor offend him; in the rectitude of his own acts, in the quiet of his own conscience, is his reward.

The great, the immortal Bacon says, "It is impossible to calculate how many days may be added to the life of man, by the occasional use of purgative medicines, that their effect upon the human frame is the same that pruning trees has upon them. The excrescences are removed, and a new stimulus is created. That when constant exercise cannot be used from any cause, the occasional use of Opening Medicine is absolutely required. Thus, the CONDUITS of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus, morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *outlets* which she has provided for herself."

With such authority as this before us, we may indeed use the expression,

☞ *CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.* ☜

The application of the principles of Purgation being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the desired effect, and at the same time in the most effectual manner; and

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

are proved, by the experience of thousands, to be, when properly persevered with, a *certain cure*, in every form, of the *only one Disease*, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the *UNIVERSAL ROOT* of all disease, namely *impurity* or *imperfect* circulation of the *BLOOD.*

They remove all noxous accumulations, and purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of Vegetables, they do not expose those who use them, to danger; and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to youth, manhood, infancy and old age—and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances,—they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health.

And for all the purposes which a Vegetable Purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival, they are allowed to BE ALL that can be accomplished by Medicine both for **Power** and **Innocence.**—*A trial insures a patron.* No care or expense is spared in their manufacture, Dr. Brandreth being too jealous of his own fame to trust the mixing to any one. He *attends to that department* with his own hands, and *guarantees* the medicine to be always equal to what it has been. The states of Michigan and Illinois resound with the praises of this valuable medicine. Persons are often known to ride 60 miles through the woods for a box. The Brandreth Pills are indeed a sure and speedy cure for Fever and Ague, and those miserable Bilious Fevers with which, unfortunately, those districts abound.

Therefore, the Brandrethian Method of curing all kinds of disease, has now no longer to contend with the blind prejudice of the greatest portion of the public; it is only with those few who still are determined "to be killed according to rule," like the people of old, who "would have" a "king to reign over them." But, thanks to the circulation of newspapers—thanks to the general diffusion of knowledge, which enables nineteen twentieths of the people to read and judge for themselves—now we no longer believe in swallowing that deadly mineral, Mercury, professing to cure—but universally leaving us in a worse condition after its use.

We no longer believe in the absurd notion that inflammation of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—**our Blood.** It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ordinance of nature, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicine, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves, by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

It is *then* Brandreth's Pills should be used; which have in a period of little more than four years, in the United States, restored to a state of health and enjoyment over *ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND* persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of pain or weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or some other immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of the Pills.

To avoid counterfeits, *NEVER FORGET* to ask for the **Certificate of Agency.** See that it is dated *within the twelve months next preceding.* That it contains a miniature view of my Laboratory at Sing Sing. That the name of the person holding the same is written thereon. And that it is signed with a pen, **B. BRANDRETH, M. D.,** with my Family Arms stamped upon the paper.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office

19 HANOVER STREET 19

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,
Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,
Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. *Buy of them and avoid deception.*

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW,
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
North Paris—Ebenezer Drake,
Buckfield—A. F. Cole.
Rumford—Otis C. Bolster.
" Asa Graham.
Dixfield—I. N. & C. Stanley,
Jay—Joel Paine.
Bethel—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Britton & Morrison.
" J. Coolidge.
N. " Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinsley.
Hartford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsley.
Albany—Lovejoy & French.
Turner—Philo Clark.
Norway—Jotham Goodnow.
Lovell—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
S. " R. H. Gerry.
Sweden—Benjamin Nevers.
Fryeburg—H. G. Boswell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Hiram—Joseph Butterfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Deshon.
Oxford—Charles Durell.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, N. Y.
Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.
epo1y8

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
***BUCKFIELD,* (Maine.)**

$200 REWARD!
Stop Thief!!!

ON Wednesday, the 9th inst., there was stolen from the subscriber, while in Waterford, Maine, a Calf-skin Pocket Book, containing Two Hundred and Thirty Six Dollars in bills, mostly on the Banks in Portland; a certificate dated about the 12th of January, 1840, of $500, deposited by the subscriber in the Northern Bank, Hallowell, signed by Wm. M. Vaughan, Cashier; several Notes of hand, amounting, in all, to about $2000, payable to David Hale or bearer; several Notes payable to other persons and endorsed to David Hale or bearer; two Notes signed by Charles Kent, payable to Oliver Hale, Jr., or order, and by said Hale endorsed; one Note signed by Cyrus Mills and payable to John Mills and another Mills whose name I do not recollect, and endorsed by them; together with several papers of no value to any one except the owner.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying said notes, or paying said notes to any person except the subscriber, or buying or paying said Bank Certificate to any person except to the subscriber. Said Pocket Book and money were stolen about 12 o'clock, M., as the subscriber has good reason to believe, by one John Hale, of said Waterford; said Hale being formerly a convict in the New York and Philadelphia State Prisons. Said Hale is about five feet nine or ten inches high, small blue eyes, light complexion, sharp nose, bald on the top of his head, and about 50 years of age. The above reward of $200 will be given to any person or persons who will detect the thief and bring him to justice, and for the recovery of the Pocket Book and money, or a reward of $100 will be given for the recovery of the Pocket book, money and notes alone, or a suitable reward will be given for the Pocket Book and papers.

DAVID HALE.

Turner, September 12, 1840.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—*Oxford.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident owners and proprietors of lands in the town of Oxford in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the following described lots and parcels are taxed in bills committed to me to collect for the year 1839, in the following sums, and which remain unpaid, viz —

Owner's names and description.	Range, No. Lots.	No. Acres.	Value.	Tax. $ c.
Henry W. Millett, in the corner of the roads south of Wm. Pike's,		12	36	59
Owners unk. taxed to Wm. Jordan and others. Greenwood's original plan of Hebron and Oxford, 3d Division,	4 4	100	150	2 40
Heirs of Josiah Little, "	3 4	100	200	3 20
James Dennen, Lot 'C 21.' On Poland line, south of 'Lot 9,'		32	64	1 02
John Caldwell. 2d Division on Greenwood's plan,	10 8	100	200	3 20
Hiram Verrill, westerly of Reuben Verrill, Land adjoining Minot line,		40	80	1 28
Franklin Pratt, westerly of Mathews' Pond inlet, formerly to Tubbs,	11 1	10	30	48
John E. Barrows, N. W. corner of Nathan Dudley, west of Mathews' Pond outlet, 2d Division,	9 1	6	18	29
		40	80	1 28
George Farris, west of Mathews. Pond outlet, 2d Division,		50	75	1 20
Charles Dunn, Gore South of Lot A. Adjoining Poland line,		19	57	91
Jacob D. Brown, resident, owner unk. 2d Div. on Greenwood's plan,	5 1	100	160	2 56
" "	6 1	100	160	2 56
" Undivided 3-4ths of	7 1	75	87½	1 40
" Undivided 3-4ths of	5 2	75	87½	1 40
" Lot C. 9, between the Hogan Ponds,		24	25	40
Jacob D. Brown, or unk. 'Lot B 23.,		174	674	10 78
" " " Building Lot No. 7, 2d Div. of building Lots on the plan of David Noyes, Esq., value $15, one House, value $75, one Shop, $20, being the same now occupied and improved by him,			120	1 92
John H. Dean, resident, or owner unk., 50 acres of land, value $150, one House, value $10, being the farm on which he now lives,			160	2 56
Ira Fuller, resident, or owner unk., 50 acres of land on which he now lives,			125	2 00
Robert Hilborn, Jr. resident, or owner unk., the lands and buildings now occupied by him, viz: 56 acres of land, value $106, one House, value $40, one Barn, value $22, three Shops and Sheds, value $50,			218	3 49
William P. Hanson, or unk., land and House occupied by him in 1839, viz: Land, 10 acres, value $50, one House, value $75			125	2 00
John Thayer, resident, or unk., Land, 20 acres, value $85, one House, value $22, one Barn, value $18, now occupied and improved by him,			125	2 00
Elbridge G. Walcott, resident, or unk, Lands and Buildings occupied and improved by him in 1839, viz: Land 100 acres, value 300 dollars, one house, value 45 dollars, one Barn, value 25 dollars,			370	5 92
Edward M. Morey, or unk., Building Lot No. 11, 4th Div. on the plan of David Noyes, Esq. value 15 dollars, one House, value 75 dollars, one Shed, value 20 dollars, occupied and improved by him in 1839,			110	1 76
Jonathan & Peter Wardwell, or unk., 57 acres of land south of Timothy Jourdan's farm, adjoining on Otisfield line,			88	1 41
Heirs of Josiah Little, or unk., for a delinquent Highway tax for the year 1838, Lot No. 3, 4th Range Division on Greenwood's plan, 100 acres,			200	3 15
Do do for delinquent highway tax for the year 1837,				4 10

And unless said taxes with all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Tuesday, the 22d day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of said lands as will be sufficient to pay the same and charges will be sold at public Auction, agreeably to law, at the Tavern of Sewall Crockett in said Oxford.

WM. WARDWELL, Collector of Oxford for 1839.

Oxford, Sept. 11th, 1840. 3w6

ISAAC RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD, ME.

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of HEBRON ACADEMY will commence, Providence permitting, on the 12th day of August next, under the care of the former Instructor, Mr. OZIAS MILLETT; and we hope to be cheered by the attendance of youths of both sexes, who are desirous to improve their minds in useful Science.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

July 31, 1840. tf 51

NOTICE.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on Saturday, the 27th of June, five SHEEP and one LAMB, marked with a slanting crop on the under side of the right ear, and square crop on the left. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. EBEN. THAYER.

Paris, July 4, 1840. tf 47

HENRY E. PRENTISS,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

BANGOR, MAINE.

STATE OF MAINE.

To DAVID HAMMONS, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the county of Oxford:

WE the subscribers, five of the proprietors of the township of Lovell and the township of Sweden, in the county of Oxford, deeming a meeting of the proprietors of the Townships aforesaid, necessary, do hereby apply to you for a warrant to call a meeting of said proprietors, to be holden at the dwelling house of John Wood, in said Lovell, in the said county of Oxford, on Wednesday, the twenty-first day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, viz:

1st. To choose a Moderator.

2d. To choose a Clerk, Treasurer, and all such officers and Committees as may be needful to transact the business of said proprietors.

3d. To hear and accept the Report of such Committees as may have been heretofore appointed.

4th. To determine whether the proprietors will sell the residue of their lands and timber in said Township, or do any thing towards closing up the concern, and fix upon the method.

5th. To act upon all such matters and things as shall be deemed necessary to close, and finally finish, the concerns of the Proprietors.

JOHN WOOD,
MOSES HUTCHINS, Jr.
JOHN C. CHANDLER,
BENJAMIN WEBBER,
SAMUEL NEVERS.

Lovell, Sept. 23, 1840.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, *ss:*

To John Wood, of Lovell, in the county of Oxford, one of the Proprietors of the Township of Lovell and of the Township of Sweden, in the county of Oxford; and one of the subscribers of the foregoing application:

IN the name of the State of Maine, you are hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors of the Township of Lovell, and Township of Sweden, in the county of Oxford, to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes expressed in the foregoing application, and to act upon the several articles mentioned therein; and you are to make due return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, to the said Proprietors at their said meeting.

Given under my hand and Seal, this twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

DAVID HAMMONS,
Justice of the Peace.

PUSUANT to the foregoing warrant, to me directed, I hereby notify all persons interested herein, to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes above set forth.

JOHN WOOD.

Lovell, Sept. 23, 1840. 4w7

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of CROCKER & SHAW, are hereby notified that the demands of said firm are now in the hands of STEPHEN EMERY & SON: All demands that shall be paid previous to the 10th of October next, will not be subjected to any additional expense; but all such as are not paid on or before that time, will be collected by due course of law. THOMAS CROCKER.
E. C. SHAW.

Paris, Sept. 22, 1840. 6 tf

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

ISAAC GLEASON,

late of Mexico, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SALLY GLEASON.

Mexico, September 15, 1840. 3w6

IMPOUNDING.

IMPOUNDED by the subscriber, on the 14th day of September, 1840, in the town pound of Buckfield, being committed to me for that purpose, by Ephraim Low, of Buckfield, two Cows, one of a red and the other of a brown color, with a line back; he having taken up the same for doing damage in his enclosure. The owner is requested to pay the charge and damage justly demanded, and take the same away.

SIDNEY SPALDING, Pound Keeper of Buckfield.

Buckfield, Sept. 14, 1840. *3w6

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

WILLIAM WAIT,

late of Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs, He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ISAAC WAIT.

Dixfield, September 15, 1840. 3w6

Paris Hill High School

Mr. A. F. Drinkwater, a recent graduate of Waterville College, is expected to commence a High School in this Village on Monday the 31st inst. Instructions will be given in the various branches of English study, and in the Languages usually taught in such schools.

Inquire of S. NORRIS, and Dea. J. B. THAYER.

Paris, Aug. 24, 1840. 2tf

BETHEL ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of Bethel Academy will commence on the second Wednesday of September next, and continue ten or eleven weeks under the care and instruction of Mr. CALVIN CHAPMAN, a Graduate of Bowdoin College.

WILLIAM FRYE, Secretary.

Bethel, July 30, 1840. tf 51

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BUCKFIELD, (Maine.)

STRAY DOG.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in East Oxford, on Saturday, the 12th inst., a large *Black* and *White* Hound, with a scar on one of his hips about as large as a dollar. Any person who will return said Dog, or give information where he may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

ALANSON S. PRATT.

E. Oxford, Sept. 17, 1840. *3w6

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction on the premises on Monday the nineteenth day of October next at ten o'clock A. M. all the real estate which Dana Kidder, late of Dixfield in said county, died siezed and possessed of, consisting of the deceased's interest in the homestead farm where he last resided, situated in the centre of said town and part of the same farm on which the Widow Esther Kidder now lives, and for the purpose of paying the incidental charges of administration and the debts of said deceased.

JOHN C. KIDDER, Admin'r.

Dixfield, Sept. 15, 1840.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License obtained from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction, on the premises, on Saturday the seventeenth day of October next at ten o'clock A. M. all the real estate which Jerathamal Hawkes, late of Mexico in said County, died seized and possessed of, consisting of his interest in the homestead where he last resided in said Mexico and the Tannery, land and Bark Mill and privilege appurtenant thereto—also a pew in Dixfield village Meeting House. Terms made known at the time of sale.

EPHRAIM MARBLE, Adm'r.

Dixfield, Sept. 15, 1840.

Guardian's Sale.

BY License of the Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction on the premises all the interest of William Bray, Mellen, Nancy Bray and Philip Bray, minor heirs of Nancy Bray, late of Turner, deceased, in the Homestead Farm of Ezekiel Bradford late of said Turner, deceased, on Saturday the 24th day of October next at ten o'clock A. M. unless previously disposed of at privat sale.

WILLIAM B. BRAY, Guardian.

Turner, Sept. 17, 1840.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty—

BETSEY ADAMS, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joseph Adams, late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the twentieth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w6 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

EPHRAIM MARBLE & STOCKBRIDE EATON, named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Humphry M. Eaton, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twentieth day of October, next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w6 Copy Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

JAMES H. FARNAM, Gardian of Mary A. Bartlett, Elias S. Bartlett, Jonathan M. Bartlett and Harriet A. Bartlett, minor children and heirs of Elias Bartlett, late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said minors:

Ordered,

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twentieth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed,—

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w6 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Canton, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

JOHN HERSEY, Administrator of the estate of William Haskell, Jr., late of Canton, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twentieth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w6 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

HARRISON MERRELL,

late of Turner in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LUTHER BAILEY.

Turner, September 17, 1840. 3w3

SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, by license of the Court of Probate, on Thursday, October 1st, at nine o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house of Antepass Durell, late of Woodstock, deceased, the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of 5 good cows, 2 yoke of oxen, 3 pair of yearling steers, 40 sheep, 2 horses, a number of swine, twelve or fifteen tons of English hay, 1 well ironed double sleigh, 2 chaises and harnesses, 1 single harness, 1 cart, a variety of farming utensils; also, a quantity of wool, 1 good cooking stove and furniture belonging to it, with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Terms of sale—A liberal credit, with good security.

ASAPH KITTREDGE, Adm'r.

Paris, Sept. 18, 1840. 2w6

WANTED!
10,000 lbs. WOOL!

FOR WHICH CASH WILL BE PAID.

THE subscribers will purchase 10,000 pounds clean Fleece

WOOL,

and pay CASH, at the highest market price, if delivered soon, at their Store, No. 3, (Morton's Buildings,) Congress street, Portland.

BUTTERFIELD & SMALL.

Portland, September 14, 1840. tf 7

At a Court of Probate holden at Turner, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 17th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

ON the petition of SAMUEL F. BROWN, Administrator of the estate of Lewis Drew, late of Buckfied in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, as a partial sale thereof would greatly injure the residue.

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twentieth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w7 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PARIS, Sept. 15, 1840.

COUNTY OF OXFORD:

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors and those interested in the following townships and tracts of unimproved lands, situated in said county, not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plantation, that the following sums have been assessed thereon by the County Commissioners for said county, in the apportionment of the county tax for the year 1840, and remain unpaid, viz:

	Tax
Andover North Surplus,	$1 15
" West "	1 65
Township No. 2,	3 15
" C,	1 24
" C Surplus,	82
" Letter B,	4 51
" No. 5, 1st Range,	2 99
" " 5, 2d do	1 46
" " 1, Letter A,	3 88
" " 4, 1st Range,	1 41
" " 4, 2d do	1 56
" " 4, 3d do	1 24
" " 4, 4th do	1 63
" " 5, 4th do	1 66
" " 5, 4th do one half of	1 05
" " 5, 5th do one fourth f	54

And unless said taxes are paid to the subscriber or his successor in said office, within six months from the sixth day of October next, warrants will be issued to the Sheriff of said county of Oxford, requiring him to collect the same according to law.

ALANSON MELLEN, Treasurer of the County of Oxford.

Commissioners Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Alvan Howard, late of Waterford, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 23d day of June last, are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of Jona. Houghton, in said Waterford, on the first Saturdays of September and November next, from one till five o'clock, P. M., on each of said days.

JONA. HOUGHTON,
CALVIN WHITCOMB, Com'rs.

Waterford, July 18, 1840. eptmar.49

SECURITIES LOST.

LOST by the subscriber, on or about the first of June last, three Notes of hand, given for the sum of two hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents each, and signed by Noah Molton and Levi Molton, dated the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1839, payable to the subscriber, or order, in one, two, and three years from date, with interest, and witnessed by John Simmons, and are the same notes described in a mortgage deed of the above date, given by the aforesaid Noah and Lot, to the subscriber, containing the fee and description of the farm on which John Molton now lives and has his home, in the town of Canton, in the county of Oxford; on that note which first became due, was an endorsement of two hundred dollars, dated January 3d, 1840. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said notes, or either of them, as they are the exclusive property of the subscriber; and whoever will return said notes to me, shall be suitably rewarded for their trouble. OTIS CONANT.

East Dixfield, July 15, 1840. tf 50

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting Dr. Young Walker, a pauper, at the expense of the town of Waterford, as suitable provisions have been made for his support.

LEVI BROWN,
JOHN C. GERRY,
ELI LONGLEY, Overseers of the Poor

Waterford, August 6, 1840. tf 52

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the Store formerly occupied by JAMES LONGLEY, at South Paris, near the Inn of Anthony Bennett Esq., are now ready to accommodate such customers as feel disposed to patronize them on the most liberal terms. Their goods consist of an entire new stock, and comprise a general assortment, amongst which may be found,

A SUPERIOR LOT OF

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BUCKSKINS, SATTINETS, Etc. Etc.

Also, a large & carefully selected assortment of CALLICOES, COPPER PLATES, and

GOLD GAMERICS.

Silk Velvets, Fig'd & plain Sattins, Gro de Swiss & Gro de Nap silks for dresses, Sarsnetts, Synchaws and Florence Silks, Bombazines, fig'd sattin, Cambrics, &c.

Blk. Pongee, Bandanna, and Flag Hdkfs.

Ladies Blk. Silk GLOVES.

Ladies White Lace Do.

Gents and Ladies Kid Do.

Ital. Sew'g Silks and Twist.

Laces, Lace Footings, Edging and Quellings

Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,

Super. Irish Linens, Brown Linens and Selicia, Cambrics, Cambric Muslins and Bishops Lawns,

Sheeting and Shirting Bleached and Unbleached.—Tickings and Drillings, Corded Jeans for summer wear, Ducks, Padding and Canvass, Suspenders Elastic and Worsted.

Hats and Caps, Ladies Kid Slippers and walking Shoes.

Also a general assortment of W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES & HARD WARE together with other articles too numerous to particularise, all which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Harnesses and Trunks Kept constantly on hand. The Harness business will be carried on as heretofore and all who wish for a first rate article at a fair price will do well to call and examine for themselves.

D. S. HUBBARD,
J. T. CLARK.

South Paris April 21, 1840. tf

JEW DAVID'S
OR
Hebrew Plaster!

THE peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibres or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Schrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman travelling in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of *Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster,* and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health become permanently reinstated. Since that time, he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Head-ache, nervous tooth-ache, pain in the Side, Hip, Back and Limbs, Schrofulous humors, Knots, Wens, White swelling, Hard tumors, Stiff joints, Ague cakes, Ague in the Breast, Weakness and pain in the stomach, weak Limbs, Lameness, Affection of the spine, Female weakness, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in the back or side, should be without one.

Married Ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster. The application of this plaster between the shoulders, has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and lung affections, in its primary stages—It destroys inflamation by producing a copious perspiration.—No Physician should be without it.

General office of the United States, *E. CHASE & CO.,* Rochester, N. Y.

General Agent for the State of Maine, *SAMUEL ADAMS,* Hallowell.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris HUBBARD & CLARK, South Paris; A. F. Cole & Co., Buckfield; W. H. Bretton, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Stephen M. Marble, Poland; Nathaniel Perley, Gray Corner; John Higgins, P. M., Porter; Sewall Fly, Hiram; H. C. Buswell, Fryeburg; Nehemiah Winslow, Windham (Upper Corner.) coply 2

DR. SEARS'
UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,
Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THE pretence that any medicine is nearly an "*infallible cure*" for all the diseases "that flesh is heir to," whatever their character, is a flagrant imposition upon the public confidence, and a *most wicked outrage upon the generous sympathy that suffering humanity justly demands of us.*—Yet the very *frequency* and *boldness* of those *impious frauds, so eminently cruel to the unfortunate,* furnish solid ground for presenting the public a *remedy* that may be *intelligently appreciated and* RELIED UPON. That power for medicinal agent, the BLOOD ROOT, is the basis of the *Universal Sanguinarian Pills,* and all the materials are drawn from the *Vegetable Kingdom*—the grand *source* of support to animal existence. But in the combination, the different ingredients are so blended and modified as to give the *compound a remarkable advantage* over the simples, and it is believed over *all other medicines.* When it is considered that nearly all diseases, chronic and acute, are connected with a disordered action of the *stomach and bowels,* and that in most instances *this* is superinduced by *disorder of the Bile,* or *Gall,* which is the natural physic of the system—and when it is further considered that these Pills act with *singular power upon these many organs,* and through them upon the *blood* and *entire physical economy,* sober reason must justify the assertion, that this valuable discovery furnishes a remedy of *rare efficiency* in all curable cases of disease; and *this deduction of reason* is abundantly *corroborated by experience* This medicine harmonizes with the laws of life, *inspires* and *strengthens nature,* and works its wonders, by generously cheering her on to a *triumphant conflict* with the obtrusive agents of disease. It is offered for *general use,* and as a *safe* and most valuable family medicine. *Safe,* not because it *does nothing*—like many contemptible nostrums of *newspaper celebrity,* which by occupying the places of efficient remedies are often FATAL—but safe because it *aids* and *co-operates* with *nature,* instead of setting her aside and violently attempting to perform *her work* by *dangerous* FOREIGN AGENCY.

The Proprietor feels the fullest confidence in the superior virtues of the UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN PILLS.—Still they are presented to the public on their merits alone: and his only wish is to have their claim subjected to the *severe* but satisfactory test of intelligent experience. For sale by R. S. BLASDEL, East Thomaston, Me.

AGENTS *for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; C. Howe, Sumner; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Turner; C. H. Cushs, Minot; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; O. C. Bolster & Co., Rumford; J. H. Warskwell, Rumford; Graham & Knapp, Rumford; Wm. Walker, Peru; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Coolidge, Livermore; A. Hubbs, Livermore; L. Waterman, Livermore.

Wm. S. Craig, Augusta; L. Stacy, Fayette. 1y42

THE RESURECTION,
OR
PERSIAN PILLS.

THESE Pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress, and suffering, to a state of strength, health, and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia. This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, where all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dutch Bacs, in the East Indies, and formed into pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, the detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞TO MOTHERS.☜

Messrs. E. Chase & Co.:

GENTS,—Hearing much said about the extraordinary effects of the Resurection, or Persian Pills, upon those about to become *Mothers,* we were induced to make a trial of them. My wife was at that time the mother of five children, and had suffered the most tedious and excruciating pains during and after her confinement of each. She had tried every means, and taken much medicine, but found little or no relief. She commenced taking the Persian Pills about three months before her confinement, (her health being very poor about that length of time previous,) and soon after was enabled, by their use, to attend to the cares of a mother to her family, until her confinement. At the time she commenced taking the Persian Pills, and for several weeks previous, she was afflicted with a dry, hard cough, and frequent, severe cramps, which the use of the Pills entirely removed, before using half a box. It is with great confidence that *we advise all those about to become mothers, to make use of the* Persian Pills. All those that have taken them in our neighborhood, have got along in the same easy manner, and are about house in a few days. There does not appear to be half the danger of other difficulties setting in after confinement, where these Pills are taken. We unitedly say, let none neglect taking them, for they are in the reach of the poor as well as the rich. We are truly thankful that there is a remedy which bids fair to lessen the world of suffering, which many of them have to bear, and perhaps save the lives of thousands which otherwise would be lost.

Rochester, May 14, 1838. corner of Caledonia square, Edinburgh street. For further particulars, see subscribers.

S. ROBERTS,
A. O. ROBERTS.

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